### PROGRESS OF CUBA'S CAUSE

AN AUTHENTIC SUMMARY BY AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT.

The Representative in Cuba of the United Press Tells of the Growth and Success of the Patriot Movement—Cuba Will Win, He Thinks — Some Spanish Atrocttics. Light is thrown upon the actual situation in Cubs at present by the following interview with J. Frank Clark, staff correspondent of the United Press, who has just arrived from Havans. Mr. Clark said yesterday:

"Three conclusions force themselves upon me as the result of five months' observation of the progress of the revolution in Cuba. The in-surgents are making a remarkably good fight. Spain has demonstrated her inability to put them down. The end is not in sight, but Cuba is surely slipping away from Spain, and unless some new element is introduced, she will be lost to the mother country. Meanwhile atrocities are being committed and methods of warfare are being followed which are not countenanced by civilized nations. I have made two trips to Cuba. The first was at the beginning of April, 1895, when the insurrection was in its infancy. I remained two months, returning to the United States in June, Early in January I went back to Cuba, finding that Gomez and Maceo, whom I left in the mountains of the eastern district, had marched 600 miles, carrying the wave of revolution westward, and were then almost at the gates of the capital city. When I left Havana a week ago, the insurrection was larger, more formidable, and apparently more promising of success than at any time in the fourteen months since the Cubans rose against Spain.

"I went to Cuba not as the representative of any one newspaper with an editorial opinion of its own, but as the correspondent of the United Press, an association whose sole mission is to obtain facts and disseminate news. In the early part of the struggle, before the insurgents had nade much progress, my reports were criticised by Cubans as unfair to them. Now that they have swept over the island, pushing the troops of Spain before them and making a record that will live in history, Spaniards say that my reports are unfair to Spain. In both cases I have

"Before the arrival of Gen. Weyler correspondents were permitted to accompany Spanish columns, and in the early stage of the war Spanish Generals even permitted correspondents to visit the enemy's camps. Since the enemy has grown from scattered bands to organized and fairly well armed and drilled columns, it is a matter of life and death for a cor respondent to penetrate the rebel lines. He would be welcomed by the insurgents, but shot upon his return to Spanish camps. I have had experience with four Captains-General—Calleja, Campos, Marin, and Weyler. The last is the only one of them who made the life of a war correspondent burdensome. Suave and courte ous in his talk, profuse in his offers to aid corspondents in sifting truth from error, polite in his reception of all Americans, yet he has a way of impressing upon a correspondent with-out putting it into words that it would conduce to his personal safety to report bothing but Spanish official news. As these reports fail to mention a single insurgent success from the beginning, and are a record of many Spanish victories which exist on paper only, the correspondent who accepts them at face value beguiles his readers. If Spain were winning battles why not permit accredited correspondents to accompany columns of troops and report from personal observation ? If battles are fought whenever announced officially, why are safe-conduct passes refused to correspondents when all is over? If the affair at Guatao was a battle and not a butchery, why were two correspondents thrown into Morr Castle charged with having visited the place which is only twelve miles from Havana The Spanish correspondents of Madrid papers the Spanish reporters of Havana papers, al subject to the Press Censor, and the American

nated. The matis are searched to prevent news paper correspondence being sent off. But with all these precautions the truth cannot be suppressed, and every Wednesday and Saturday the papers of the United States arrive in Havana, and long accounts of robel victories and Spanish brutalities, which are true, are read by the English-speaking residents and translated for the benefit of Spaniards.

"The situation in Cuba is not difficult to gauge. Spain has sent 140,000 regulars, and 60,000 volunteers have been raised in the cities of the island. The latter are used almost entirely for home defence. Of the regulars approximately 25,000 have succumbed to bullets and disease during the year, 15,000 are in the hospital or have been relieved from duty, and about 100,000 are available for active operapressed, and every Wednesday and Saturday and disease during the year, 15,000 are in the hospital or have been relieved from duty, and about 100,000 are available for active operations. These figures are estimates made to an army aurgeon, and are very near the truth. The firanish official loss of 3,800 men from all causes during the year is too abourd to be considered. Fully half of the regulars available for active operations are required for garrison duty in cities and towns. About 2,000 small forts or block houses have been built, and these are occupied by the troops. The establishment of the latest trocha, that between Mariel and Majana, absorbs 30,000 regulars for the defence of the line. There are about 10,000 regulars divided into flying columns of 1,500 to 2,000 men each operating aggressively against Macco just west of the trocha in Pinar del Rio, and in all of the other provinces there are not more than 15,000 troops in the field against the enemy.

correspondents are penned up in Havana, and

every effort is made to keep the world in dark-

ness as to what is being done in Cuba. Every

cable despatch is carefully edited before it can

be transmitted. Everything unfavorable to

Spain or favorable to the Cuban cause is elimi-

2.000 men each operating aggressively against Maceo just west of the trocha in Pinar del Rio, and in all of the other provinces there are not more than 15,000 troops in the field against the enemy.

"Gien. Weyler made numerous attempts to surround and crush Maceo and Gomez during his first month on the island. He did not succeed. He then resorted to the well-worn Spanish device cailed a trochs, which had been abandoned by Campos and Marin as useless. In order to make it a strong line he has practically stopped aggressive operations in all the provinces except the western one, and concentrated his troops there. Gomez, Lacret, José Maceo, Calkio Garcia, and other insurgent leaders with large forces are unopposed. They move from one province to another, constantly recruiting, and spreading the flame of rebellion. They are gaining accessions daily from the better classes, and their followers can no longer be designated as ignorant blacks. The number of insurgents under arms is now fully 45,000. Cubans claim anywhere from 60,000 to 75,000, but these flyures include unarmed camp followers and men whose only weapon is the machete.

"Spaniards say that Cubans will not fight, but I have seen many train loads of wounded Spanish soldiers brought into Havann and other cities, and American planters upon whose estates encounters have taken place deciare the Cubans are absolutely reckless under fire. They go into a fight with two or three rounds of ammunition to the man, knowing that they must capture carrifiges or they cannot fight on the morrow. When their last shot is gone, they charge upon the mule train with machetes and generally obtain supplies for the next day. It is true they avoid general engagements. They have not the ammunition nor the artillery to operate as a fully equipped army. They therefore resort to guerrilla warfare, and Spain can make no progress against them. They therefore resort to guerrilla warfare, and Spain can make no proposal and season will see any season seed to guerry from the party and serves

days of the war the better class of Cubans de-clared the rising to be premature. They feared to support it, helping that reforms could be ob-tained politically said the ruln of war be avoided. Many of them teared that the success of the revolution meant anarchy or negro dom-mation. Within three months there has been a decided change of opinion. Sons of leading families, and in some cases heads of families themselves have joined the

patriots. The fear of confiscation of property keeps others back. A gentleman who owns a sugar plantation worth \$2,00,000 came to me recently and said he had become convinced that Cuba must be free or annexed to the United States or every planter on the Island will be ruined. He pointed out that the taxes and customs duties in the past had been all that the people could bear. The taxes which would be added to may for a couple of hundred millions added to the old debt on account of this war, and the cost of the large standing army which Spain would be compelled to maintain if she won, would, he said, compel every sugar planter to abandon his property. I have talked with Englishmen, Frenchmen, Americans, and Cubains, and even with some Spaniards who own property, and they take the same view. The office-holding class of Spaniards and the merchants who profit by Spain's continuance in power, still insist that Spain must win, even though the island be laid in shes, and her said drenched wing who forced the critical of Gen. Meyler, accusing him of recing as innion as Campos. The General sent word to the editor of Leon Expend, an organ of this class, that if the editor would point out any Cubana whom he believed should be shot he would accommodate him. The General was sarcastic in this instance. He has been between two fires ever since he took command, He has sendeavored to satisfy bloodthirsty Spaniards and at the same time avoid bringing down the wrath of the United States on his head. He has succeeded in both fairly well.

"The first butchery after his arrival was at Candelaria, where seventeen prisoners taken in battle were shot an hour afterward by Gen. Cannella. The first butchery after his arrival was at Candelaria, where seventeen prisoners taken in battle were shot an hour afterward by Gen. Cannella. The affair was common talk at once, and Cannella was sent back to Spain, presumably for effect at Washington, for upon his arrival in Madrid he was received by the Queen Regent and received many honors. There is

'Near Campo Florido on Good Friday Major

child.

"Near Campo Florldo on Good Friday Major Fondeville of Melquizo's command took nine white people of the town and kept them in the barracks all night. In the morning he shot them down in a piece of woods near by.

"Gen. Prats shot and killed four peaceful employees on the estate of a Frenchman named De Friville near Limonar on April 2. These are a few instances of the methods of Spain in Cuba.

"Nearly all I have mentioned are confirmed by official records on file in the different consulates at Havana. There are almost daily reports of similar affairs which are impossible to verify owing to the difficulties placed in the way of correspondents. Owners of plantations, foreigners and Spanlards as well as Cubans, state that givernment columns sent out in pursuit of Insurgent bands and falling to force a fight, or getting the worst of one, fall upon unarmed and peaceable employees in the fields or hiding in their houses, and slaughter them without mercy. This is followed up by an official report of a brilliant victory.

"In these reports the rebel loss is given from half a dozen to fifteen or twenty, and on the Spanlards urge Weyler to do more of this kind of work. They declare, without hesitancy, that all Cubans should be exterminated. They ask for the arrest of more suspects, although the prisons are overcrowded with political prisoners. They have succeeded in obtaining a decree against the employment of Cubans in the offices of the civil administration. They urge Spanlar merchants to discharge their Cuban clerks and employ Spanlards. They look upon Cuba as a place to be plucked, and would drive every native from the island and confiscate his property for themselves.

"These Spanlards are the dominant faction at research but they are only a small unportive in

These Spaniards are the dominant faction at

"These Spaniards are the dominant faction at present, but they are only a small minority in Cuba. The more liberal Spaniards and those with property interests at stake have different views, but they are very careful about expressing them now. The liberal Spaniards, the Cubans, and the foreigners who own property on the Island are the people who would come to the front if an Independent Government was to be formed. There are people of wealth and prominence who are behind the revolution, and their influence will shape the destiny of the future republic if there is to be one.

"As for the present civil Government which the Cubans claim to have organized and in operation, I have little information. I have never visited Cuevitas. I have never seen President Cisneros nor any of his Cabinet. So far as I can learn the delegates net, organized an administrative council, elected a President and officers, commissioned Gens. Gomez, Macco, and others, and then laid the civil Government on the shelf until the military commanders should succeed in conquering the island. So far as Spain is concerned martial law prevails from one end of the island to the other, and there is little reason why Cubans should endeavor to hold legislative sessions tust yet." little reason why Cubans should endcavor to hold legislative sessions just yet."

### CUBA PROSTRATE.

Utter Collapse of Her Finances and Indus-

HAVANA, April 23.- The receipts at the Cus tom Houses, which have usually amounted to from \$40,000 to \$50,000 daily at this time of the year, have fallen to an average of \$20,000. Some days even \$10,000 is not reached. The fact is due to the general poverty of the country produced by the war and the reduction of imports.

The sugar product is only 8 per cent, o its average amount in times of peace. About ,000,000 tons of sugar have been produced in the island annually, but only 80,000 tons were produced this year. These 80,000 tons have come from sugar estates which were permitted o grind by the insurgents, contrary to their rule and in accordance with private arrangements with the insurgent government. The sugar planters are losing all hopes of a good crop next season. It is said that Gen. Gomez will issue a proclamation prohibiting grinding next year. Some say that the proclamation will come from the Cuban delegation in the United States, as Señor Estrada Palma, the Cuban delegate there, has received orders from President Salvador Cisneros to issue it.

It is reported also that Seffor Emeteric Zorrilla, a rich Spanish sugar planter now in New York, has written to his friends in Havana that there is no possibility of a monetary arrangement with the Cuban delegate at New York to secure permission to grind. "The island," says Señor Zorrilla, "is condemned to destruction. I think that sensible Spaniards ought to look for some terms of peace that will satisfy the Cubans and prevent the total ruin of the Greater Antilles."

In the last calance sheet of the Bank of Commerce only \$231,000 appear as deposits. In times of peace the bank never had indeposit less than \$1,000,000. The situation of the Spanish Bank of the Island of Cuba is also desperate. The Governor of the bank, who is appointed by the Government, desires to increase

pointed by the Government, desires to increase the capital from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000. The shareholders oppose this measure. They say that even the capital of \$8,000,000 is only in name, as the stock is quoted at only 50 per cent. of its face value. Private bankers, such as I. M. Horjes & Co., Uppman, Hidalro & Co., and tielats, have sent to New York and Europe nearly all the money they deposited. They are fearful of the situation and of their responsibility in case the fovernor-ideneral, as a war measure, orders a heavy contribution from the banks. During the ten years war the Spanish liank was ordered to advance to the Government a large sum. Former rich commercial firms now have only a few names on their salary lists. Nearly all

a few names on their salary lists. Nearly a the clerks may sleep and take their meals in t the clerks may sleep and lake their meals in the house, but receive no money.

While this terrible economical situation prevalls in Havana the war is assuming, in the country, a more sanguinary character. Here are some instances of Spanish massacres: On the sugar estate Santiago, in the province of Pinar del Rio, Lieut, Lazcano, who was commanding the vanguard of Gen. Arolas, met an old Cuban abover who was watering his cattle. He asked him what he was dolog. You see "answered the man, instantly he was shot dead by Lazcano. Then Lazcano went to Arolas and told him: "I have killed an insurgent." "All right," was the reply. "Bo it again."

In Cervantes the same Spanish column assassinated one night twenty two peaceful labovers. sinated one night twenty-two peaceful laborers. On the sugar estate Vizcaya another man was anot by the guerrilla of Lieut, Campillo. In the

province of Matanzas no countryman escapes if he is a Cuban. In San José de los Ramos the crimes committed by the Spanish troops are numerous. On the farm Ean Cristobal, Bernaté Ramos, a laborer, father of four children, was killed simply because he was a Cuban. His friend, Felix Ramos, having also a large family, and José Fablo, an employee, were shot also. On the neighboring estate Santa Rita Jorgo Vento another pacifice was hanged. On the sugar plantation Progresso Pedro Ortiz, Ceferino Fernandez, Pedro Hoyos, and the latter's three sons, 20, 17, and 16 years of age, were shot. Few hours later, in the same place, Justo Cuesta and Joaquin Garcia suffered the same fate. On the farm Gnerero, Maximo Navarro was hanged. All these crimes were the work of the guerrillas of Cambillo.

crimes were the work of the guerrillas of Cambillo.

On the sugar estate San Lorenzo, near the village of La Cidra in Matanzas, a woman with her children, 6 and 2 years old saw the Spanish troops of Cristina approaching, fled to a house and closed the door, hoping to escape unnoticed. The soldiers surrounded the house and burned it without heeding the cries of the unfortunate woman and her sons.

Havana has been shocked by a massacre committed at her very doors on the farm Cristina, owned by the Vice-President of the Autonomist party, Señor Carlos Saladrigas, father-in-law of the Deputy to the Cortes, Señor Montoro. An Insurgent band went to the farm, which is on the road from Havana to Guanalay, and after stooping there a few hours proceeded on their way to Vuelta Abajo. Later a Spanish column came, and as they did not find the insurgents they massacred a woman with two children, one four years old and the other a baby of eight months. The mother was assaulted before her death.

As soon as Señor Saladrigas knew the facts in Havana he called on the Wesley to demand

eight months. The mother was assaulted before her death.

As soon as Señor Saladrigas knew the facts in
Havana, he called on Gen. Weyler to demand
punishment, but Weyler answered that probably he had been misinformed, and if the
Spanish soldiers inflicted some punishment, it
was surely deserved.

All such crimes are tolerated by Weyler. His
troops have orders to kill every Cuban found in
the country. Even in Havana the reign of
torror has begun. Nearly all letters from the
United States are opened in the Post Office, and
instead of being delivered by carrier they are
sent sometimes to their address by a special inspector of police. The person receiving a letter
in this way knows that he is suspected and prepares to leave the country. pares to leave the country

#### CUBAN PATRIOTS.

The Flower of the People Is in the Army of the Insurrection. BAN FRANCISCO, April 26.-President Start

Jordan of Leland Stanford, Jr., University writes to the San Francisco Call: "PALO ALTO, April 25. Some time ago I wrote to a friend in Havana, a gentleman of Spanish descent and education, an author very well known in Havana, and, withal, a very trustworthy man, asking him to tell me what the real feeling of the intelligent classes of Havana was in regard to the present insurrection. I en close herewith a translation of a letter received from him. It seems to show that this rebellion is not a mere bandit outbreak of negroes and failbirds, but the effort of the whole people to throw off the yoke of a Government they find

intolerable."

Here is the letter, dated Havana, April 17: DEAR SIR: It is to be regretted that, as you say, those of you who are interested in the fate of this country have not a perfect knowledge of its true present state. Great ruin and much blood must be shed to attain what now seems likely to be attained, but it is never too late for the good. I can give you an idea of what the really intelligent Cubans think of the present movement. I have heard the opinions of the most distinguished persons of the city, persons who by education and from a sense of honor are incapable of falsehood. They have given testimony, one by one, each without knowledge before and after of what the other has said. It seems to me, therefore, that I can reply to your inquiries with authority.

"I. The insurrection was begun and is kept up by Cuban people.

"2. The Government has made colossal and unheard of efforts to put it down, bringing againstit a force of 150,000 armed men and resorting to all possible measures of prudence and resource, but has not succeeded in diminishing it. It has extended from the extreme east to the extreme west, and is everywhere maintained.

"3. The flower of our youth is in the army of the lasurrection. In its ranks are many physicians, lawyers, druggists, professors, artists, men of business, engineers, &c. By the excellent consular service of the United States this fact may be proved if it is not already known.

"4. The insurgents began by destroying their own property, in order to deprive the troops of the Government of sheiter and sustenance.

"5. Destruction is carried on by both slies, by the insurgents on the much greater scale,
"6. Let it be understood that the insurgents will continue in their course until they fulfit their purpose, carrying all before them by fire and blood.

"7. All eyes are directed toward the north, to the republic which is the mother of all Ameribefore and after of what the other has said. It "7. All eyes are directed toward the north, to the republic which is the mother of all Ameri-"8. The people of the United States must bear strongly in mind now as never before that pro-fession is null and void if action does not con-firm it. Wise men like yourself know this best of all."

Fugitive Cuban Patriots Arrive Here, Alonzo Rubenzo and Alfred Martino, Cuban patriots, who were captured last year and gent to the fortress at Barcelona, arrived here yesterday on the French line steamship La Bretagne. They escaped just as the ship on which they had been deported was making a landing, and they hid in the Pyrences. After many hardships they got to Paris, and the Cuban Junta there paid their passage to this city.

Max Jantsha, formerly a Captain in the Aus-trian army, who was also a passenger on the Bretagne, is on his way to Cuba to offer his ser-vices to the patriots. He is 22 years old, and has letters of introduction to the Cuban Junta

#### RUN DOWN BY A TROLLEY CAR. The Victim Was a Deaf Mute, So He Dida'

Henr the Gong-Motorman Locked Up. While a trolley car was passing the corner of Sherman avenue and 161st street yesterday afternoon, the motorman, Michael Scanion, saw a man loitering on the track ahead. Scanlor rang his bell and shouted to the man to hurry along. The man took his time in crossing, and

appeared to pay no attention to the motorman's shouts.

Scanion tried to stop the car, but was unable to do so. The man was knocked down and severely injured. When he was taken to the Fordham Hospital it was learned that he was deat and dumb. He wrote his name, Paul Hess, on a sheet of paper, and added that he was 30 years old. Motorman Scanion was arrested and years old. Motorman Scanlon was arrested and locked up in the Morrisenia police station.

Irish Sympathizers in Jersey City. Wood's Hall, Jersey City, was filled last night with Irishmen and friends of Ireland in aid of Irish political prisoners who are detained in British prisons. The prisoners mentioned are Dr. Thomas Gallagher, Albert George Whitehold, Henry Hammond Wilson, Timothy Featherstone, Harry Burton, John Daly, Henry Dalton, Patrick Flunagar Thomas Devaner Terrence McDermott, John Duff, Joseph Mullett, James Fitzharris, Lawrence Hanlon, Mat-thew Mullin, and Matthew Kinsella. Mayor Wanser, who presided, was introduced by M. B. Holmes, Chairman of the Irish Socieby M. B. Holmes, Chairman of the Fran Societies' Amnesty Association. Speeches were made by Father J. J. Tighe, Allan L. McDermott, Jo-seph M. Noonan, and James F. Eagan. Resolu-tions were adopted and \$628 subscribed in aid of the movement.

Icemen Hold a Moetlag. Two hundred icemen, drivers and helpers met at the Utah House in Eighth avenue yesterday afternoon and put on foot a movement to compel the Consolidated Ice Company to treat its employees more generously in the matters of wages and hours. The conference got no further than to appoint a committee to wait upon President Morse of the Consolidated Company and present the icemen's side of the matter, which they claim is much harder during the summer months than during the winter.

The Printing Trade's Strikes. The delegates of the pressmen and stereotyp ers' unions said yesterday that they attached no importance to the talk of a general lockout of pressmen, bookbinders, printers, and other employed in the job printing offices. The bookbinders and electrotypers are to strike to-day in Little & Co.'s printing house in Astor place, where the pressure and others are now on strike. It is denied by the unions that general strikes are contemplated, either singly or otherwise.

Young Cyclist Run Down by a Team Max Schneider, 16 years old, of 137 Orchard street, was knocked off his bloycle in Waverley place yesterday by a team of horses attached to a coach. Schneider's legs were badly bruised by the accident, and he was taken to St. Vin-cent's Hospital. His wheel was wrecked. The coach driver, Michael Allaire, of 113 East Fourth street, was arrested.

Morgan & Froiher, storage warehouse, 282, 234, 236 West 5 ilh st. Separate rooms for furniture, plance, baggage, &c. Boxing, packing and shipping, Padde vans for moving, city or country. Telephone 112 32.

#### GROSVENOR COUNTS'EM UP SAVE M'RINLEY'S GOT 444 NOW-MANLEY'S FIGURING.

The Maine Man's Statement Goes Into More Detail Thun the Ohio Manager's and Presents the Usual Contradic-tions-Claims and Speculations of Both. WASHINGTON, April 26,-Gen. Grosvenor gave out to-night this statement of McKinley votes. As usual, he declines to make any figures upon other people's strength, confining his figures to a comparison between McKinley's vote and the number necessary to a choice, 450. He also declines to discuss the accuracy of the tables of

votes of anybody, and said to-night: "I rely with absolute confidence upon the uitimate results to vindicate my figures." McKinley's strength as Gen. Grosvenor gives

t stands to-day at 444. He further states "I do not place any votes in Connecticut o New Hampshire in the McKinley table at this time, although I see that the New York Tribune gives the names of three Connecticut delegates. prefer to leave those States to make known their status when the roll of the Convention is called, and I may and that there are a considerable number of delegates not classed as McKinley men in other States than Coneticut and New Hampshire who may be relied upon to protect McKinley from any combination looking to his defeat,

"Now, looking forward, the prospect is very pleasant. There are about 200 delegates to be elected hereafter, as follows:

4 Missouri 4 Delaware 12 Colorado 5 Washington 6 Idaho 18 Wyoming 20 North Carolina Total.

Montana

"The rest, making up about 200, are scattered by districts over the entire country. It will be observed, by a careful analysis of these votes yet to come, that it is a modest and conservative statement to claim that McKinley will have 125 of those votes, and probably more.

"Thus it will be seen that my statement that the 1st of May would see McKinley within reach of a majority was not only not an exaggeration, but has been verified by results and will be conclusively demonstrated by actual figures when the delegates are elected."

Mr. Manley of Maine gave out the following statement this evening:

Mr. Manley of Maine gave out the following statement this evening:

"Congressman Aldrich of Hilinois left for his State on Saturday. He will attend the State Convention at Springfield on Wednesday of this week. His statement of April 20, which was made upon accurate and reliable information obtained from every State and Territory where delegates had been elected, and in many instances upon information derived from the delegates themselves, was based upon the election of 604 delegates. Of this number Mr. Reedhad 128 delegates: Gov. McKinley, 214; doubtful, 64, and all others, 196. It gave Mr. McKinley 33½ per cent. of the delegates elected. The statement was made with so much care and accuracy that it can be relied upon with the utmost confidence.

"I have taken Mr. Aldrich's estimate as a

statement was made with so much care and accuracy that it can be relied upon with the utmost confidence.

"I have taken Mr. Aldrich's estimate as a basis for my statement of delegates elected up to that date, adding those elected from the 20th to the 20th of April inclusive, and have classified them with the following results. It will be seen that there are many delegates places in the doubtful column. There are in many instances contested delegates, and it does not seem proper that prior to the action of the National Committee which has to act as a committee on credentials for the temporary roll of the Convention, and prior to the action of the Credentials Committee of the Convention, any one has a right to assume what delegates will be seated in the Convention, and, therefore, I have not presumed to claim how these delegates would vote, but have preferred to place them where they belong, in the doubtful column, in no instance have I anticipated the election of any delegates. This statement relates only to the delegates actually elected.
"Out of 250 delegates thus far chosen in the block of States north of the Potomao and east proportion of the manufacturing and commercial interests of the country—Gov. McKinleyhas secured only nine votes. Gov. McKinleyhas secured only nine votes. Gov. McKinleyhas secured only as titled one week ago. Whole number elected, 711. For Thomas B. Reed, 161; for Gov. McKinley, 250; for all other candidates, 217; doubtful and contested, 83.

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#### MR. QUAY AND HIS FOES.

tor-It Will Help, Not Hurt Him, PHILADELPHIA, April 26.-The Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania has been held. Quay has been enthusiastically presented as Pennsylvania's choice for President. Of the sixty-four delegates to the National Convention, only six may vote against him, namely, David Martin, David H. Lane, and H. B. Hackett of Philadelphia, Judge Clayton of Delaware county, the only Common Pleas Judge in Penn sylvania who goes to political conventions, and Chris Leftout Magee and Billy Flynn of Pittsburgh. There is a fair probability that Martin. Lane, and Hackett will support Quay instead of

opposing him. This will depend upon the de-termination of pending complications. One of the results that has already been reached since last Thursday's Convention is the formation of a Magee-Robinson combine, the ostensible purpose being to jam Senator Quay under the ice and to keep him there until the hole freezes over, just as the McKinley outfit in Ohio has long been trying in vain to do with Senator Joseph Benson Foraker.

The Marce-Robinson combine is organized in reality for the purpose of making Congressman John B. Robinson the next United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and of making Christopher Lycurgus Magee the Gubernatorial successor of Gen. Daniel H. Hastings. It is an acceptable and gratifying combine to the boys, as Magee's boodle is inexhaustible, and Robinson is a

and gratifying combine to the boys, as Magee's boodle is inexhaustible, and Robinson is a most ardent believer in money in politics. If any one in Pennsylvania could scatter Magee's boodle more liberally among the boys than "Jack" Robinson, he ought to take Jack's place as dispenser-in-chief. Much cash will be required to put Quay under the ice. No combine could be formed that could make a louder racket and produce such barren results as the Magee-Itobinson combine. One result of Jack's break with Quay and his alliance with Magee will be to help the canvass of all other candidates for United States Senator and to head them Quayward. Another result will be to end Jack's chances for Lieutenant-diovernor, the office for which he would have received a nomination had he not raised the baoner of revolt.

One impressive feature of the Convention was the overwhelming majority which recorded the fact that Major McKinley was not even the second choice of Fennsylvania for President. Thousands of dollars had been expended for the purpose of working up McKinley sentiment from the blelaware to lake Erie. Public meetings had been held in many places. Under the inspiration of the Hon. Marcus Aurora Hanna of Ohio, able speeches were made and editorial articles written. With all this money and eloquence whooping it up, to be denied the honor of a second choice was pitiful, and yet it would have been just as proper for the Ohio State Convention to have voted that Senator Quay was Ohio's second choice was pitiful, and yet it would have been just as proper for the Ohio State Convention to have voted that Senator Quay was Ohio's second choice was pitiful, and yet it would have of a large majority of Pennsylvania to have roted that Senator Quay was Ohio's second choice of a large majority of Pennsylvania Republicans, and the second choice of all:

#### PRESENTATION OF QUAY'S NAME. Gov. Hastings Will Make the Speech of

His Life to Nominating Him HARRISHURG, Pa., April 26. This evening E. Beitler, the private secretary of Gov. Hastings, left for St. Louis to engage quarters for Gov. and Mrs. Hastings and a party of friends who will accompany them to the Re-

friends who will accompany them to the Republican National Convention. They will leave Harrisburg on the Wednesday preceding the Convention. It is said to be doubtful whether Senator Quay, who is a delegate from the Beaver district, will attend the Convention, because McKinley, Allimo, Reed, Morton, and other candidates will not be there. If he does not go, the Chairman of the delegation will probably be Gov. Hastings, who is preparing to make the speech of his life in presenting Senator Quay's name to the Convention.

The Governor scored a triumph as an orator when he nominated John Sherman at Chicago, and he will surpass that either Congressman Stone of Allegheny or Senator Fenrose of Philadelphia will make the seconding speech. As it looks now Senator Quay will get every vote in the Pennsylvania delegation except those of Senator Film and C. L. Mages of Pittsburgh and Judge Clayton of Delaware.

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#### OHIO'S DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES. Two Will Probably Be Gold Men and Two Silver Men.

COLUMBUS, O., April 20. The slate for the four delegates at large to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago has been changed lately, and it is now believed that the four Democrats who will be selectedare Senator Calvin S. Brice of Lima, John R. McLean of Cincinnati, Virgil P. Kline of Cleveland, and Congressman Paul Sorg of Middletown. Two are gold and two are silver men. The silverites will be defeated in the Ohio Democratic Convention. Gov. Campbell's name will be presented for

Herman F. Cellarius, Secretary of the Demo cratic State Executive Committee, said to-night; "Campbell does not want the Presidential nomination, but we want him. He is popular with both the gold and silver men, and he is not an extremist. I believe it would be best to allow the silverites to adopt that kind of a platform at the silverites to adopt that kind of a platform at Chicago. There are so many fools and cranks in the country that they will poll a tremendous vote in the South and West. Of course we would lose the East. Still, because of the Raines law, and Campbell's popularity, we might carry New York State and win the election. The Populists would vote with us. After we had won we could let the silver lunatics go."

#### M'KINLEY AND ALABAMA.

The Leader of the Ohio Man's Force Claims Eighteen Delegates.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 26.-William Vaughan, candidate for the Chairmanship of the Republican State Executive Committee and leader of the McKinley forces in Alabama, says that the Ohio man has eighteen delegates aiready from Alabama, and that he will get four more when the State Convention meets on Tuesday next. Vaughan also says that in those districts where contesting delegations are set up the anti-McKinley forces have belted the conventions sand are therefore entitled to no consideration.

Another Convention was held in the Sixth district yesterday at Tuscalousa. The first one was held six weeks ago at Eutaw and was a very harmonious one, delegates favoring McKinley being selected. The one held yesterday was gotten up by anti-McKinley men, and one Morton and one Reed delegate were chosen to the St. Louis Convention. The State Convention on Tuesday will undoubtedly split and the anti-McKinleyites are to bolt. Col. Grosvenor of Washington has been notified that eighteen delegates from Alabama will be sent to St. Louis instructed for McKinley. up the anti-McKinley forces have bolted the

#### M'KINLEYISM IN BROOKLYN.

The Young Republican Club to Try Its Hand at National Politics. The Young Republican Club of Brooklyn at its regular monthly meeting to-night in the Johnston building will enter the field of national politics. For several weeks the Advisory and Executive committees have been in consultation over the situation and have prepared a report recommending the club to endorse McKinley as the most acceptable and strongest candi-date in the race for the nomination at St. Louis. The report is likely to go through without much friction as the two committees virtually control A Combination Formed Against the Sena-

friction as the two committees virtually control the organization.

The action of the clob will have little or no determining influence on the local delegation to the Convention, as it has no longer much weight in practical politics. Ever since Seth Lowerestred from the Fresidency of the club it has steadily lost ground, and is now distrusted even by the party, owing to its pronounced Mugwumb tendencies. Ex-Supervisor at Large Thomas Fitchie is quietly nursing the McKinley boom he launched in the State Convention.

Simon Hess to Lend the Twenty-ninth The trouble over the selection of a Republican district leader in the Twenty-ninth Assembly district has been ended with the choice of Simon Hess,

COCKING ACCUSED OF MURDER. Held for Killing His Wife and His Sister-

in-Law. LA PLATA, Md., April 2d.-Joseph Cocking, husband of Mrs. Fannie Cocking, and brother-in-law of Miss Dalsy Miller, who were murdered in their home at Hill Top on last Thursday night, was placed under arrest this afternoon after a jury of inquest rendered a verdict that, in their opinion, he was guilty of the double

Cocking is locked up to-night in a room of Smoot's Hotel in this place. With him is a strong guard of deputy sheriffs. To-morrow he will be removed to Baltimore, as the authorities here fear mob violence.

The evidence upon which the jury of inquest charged Cocking with the crime was circum-stantial. The shirt which the prisoner wore when placed under guard was shown to the jury. Blood stains were on it back and front, and Detective Gault in submitting it said that they oculd not be produced from bleeding at the nose of the wearer. A pair of trousers was placed in evidence. These showed blood stains, and it was proved that Cocking had worn them on the night of the murder.

Cocking showed no signs of surprise when informed of the grave charge against him.

## LUCY DALY A BRIDE.

The Little High Kicker Married to Com-BALTIMORE, April 26,-"Happy" Ward and Lucy Daly, both well known in the theatrical world, were married here on last Wednesday

morning by the Rev. Father J. S. Holand of St Vincent's Catholic Church. The union was kept a secret until this evening. The company of which the bridegroom is part proprietor, was of which the bridegroom is part proprietor, was performing here last week at the Academy of Music, while Miss Daly who, until recently, was the leader of the pickaninnies of the "Passing Show" company, lived in New York.

On Tuesday Mr. Ward telegraphed her to meet him here on Wednesday. She arrived at moon, was met by her intended, who escerted her to the priest, by whom they were married. After enjoying a dinner they went to Union Park, where they witnessed the baseball game. After the performance they entertained a few friends at supper. To-night they left with the company.

#### A Salvation Army Field Bay. The Salvation Army folk had a sort of relig-

lous field day yesterday. Four meetings were held in the large auditorium in the Fourteenth street headquarters. The first was at 7 o'clock in the morning, and was led by Commander Booth-Tucker. The other meetings were at 11 A. M., 3 P. M., and 8 P. M. The second morning meeting was addressed by Commissioner Evangeline Booth, and from a Salvationist's atandpoint, was wonderfully successful. Twenty onversions were made.
At the afterhoon meeting Commander Boothucker was assisted by Brigadler William
yeans, who commands the Atlantic Coast divism of the Army, with headquarters at Phila-

delphia.

At the evening meeting the auditorium, from pit to top gallery was crowded. The crowd went to hear Miss Boota's farewell. She will sail for England on Wednesday to make preparations to assume the command of the Army in danada

Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for

DAMP AT CONEY ISLAND. THE SANDWICH IS KNOCKING OUT THE FRANKFURTER.

All the So-called Hotels in Full Blast Yes-terday-Drinks with Meals the Cry, but a Ment to a Clam or a Sandwich Scenes on the Beach on a Raines Law Sunday. At Coney Island yesterday all comers had sandwiches to lend. An expert estimated that the ordered but uneaten sandwiches, dumb tributes to the influence of John Raines of Canandaigua, would, if placed in a straight line, reach from Norton's Point to the furthermost end of Mayor Battleaxe Glesson's balliwick. Some of the sandwiches were shop worn, battle scarred, but they came up bravely at each order of beer, whiskey, or other liquid refreshment at

the wide-open seaside resort. Yes, Coney Island was open widely that is, a the west end. New York may have been dry, Brooklyn proper parched, and the Jersey City officials may have taken steps to discourage the consumption of beer, but at gay old Coney he who had the price and went athirst was a chump. Probably the men who thrive on the thirst of visitors to Coney Island have inter-preted wisely and liberally the new Excise law; perhaps District Attorney Backus, a reformer, has issued a special dispensation to the dwellers n the district once kindly ruled by Johnny McKane, but certainly there was no drought yesterday from the bicycle path to the utter

most end of Norton's Point. No such multitude dotted the sands and swarmed along the Bowery as that of Sunday a week ago. If, as has been stated, there were 70,000 persons at Coney Island on Sunday of iast week, then 40,000 would be a fair estimate of yesterday's crowd. True, the trolley cars. open and closed, new or antique, included in the outfit of Tom Johnson's system, which runs from the East River to the ocean for a nickel were packed. But the fam, the riot, the indecency of a week ago was not repeated. People living at Bath Beach, Bensonhurst, and other suburban points on the Nassau electric line were agreeably surprised at being able to find not only a foothold, but occasionally a seat on the flying machines of Mr. Johnson's railway,

The trains of the Prospect Park and Coney Island road ran on fifteen minutes' headway They were made up of four cars. On the previous Sunday six-car trains were run at intervals of twenty minutes, and the terminal stations were stormed by shricking, yelling mobs caget for transportation. Yesterday no difficulty was experienced by passengers or trainmen, and at no time was there an uncomfortable jam on any of the lines running from Brooklyn to the sea-

But the island showed every sign of the approaching summer season. And a lot of new signs appear. The Raines law, or the Coney Island interpretation of that "temperance

new signs appear. The Raines law, or the Coney Island interpretation of that "temperance" measure, has brought out a new crop of hotels, a la Raines. The sandwich reigns supreme at the big beach resort.

"Brinks with meals only" is the slogan of the big hotel keepers, the proprietors of dance halls, the men who in shrinking shantles purvey beer, frankfurters, and pie, and the old-timers whose clam stands have been metamorphised into hotels according to the Canandaigus plan.

Things ran very smoothly yesterday. The pleasure-seeking throug was "onto the game," and the natives and the horde of waiters had become accustomed to the sandwich racket. A Sux reporter with two friends occupied chairs on the veranda of a Surf avenue hotel. He did not register; didn't even tell the waiter his name. With the first round of drinks a careworn sandwich and a poverty-stricken mustard pot came on. The sandwich was settled for at the same price one now pavs for a trolley ride from the bridge to the beach. Then all was peace, Hunger, the Raines law, and the Brookiyn officials were appeased. That one 's te sandwich did duty for an hour, and was left for further service in the cause of excise reform when the reporter departed. The same rule prevailed at all the regular hotels now open by the shore. In those restaurants which catered to the thirsty not the slightest pretence of observing the new law was detected.

And the Bowery, the plece de resistance of Coney's isle. How was it there? Wide onen, And the Bowery, the plece de resistance of Coney's Isle. How was it there? Wide onen, wet, and everything went. The SUN reporter and his party ventured into a dance hall or pavilion, being attracted by the sounds of music. At the broad entrance one read the placard:

#### GRAND SACRED DANCE of the HIGHSTEP CLUB OF NEW YORK, Tickets 25c. Admits Ladics and Gent.

It was a spiel. Girls thirteen years old, women of forty, bleyeling novices with cigarettes in mouth, and aged gents, with leers, were on the floor. Mamie Hagan, "Flat-headel Mame," as she's called, was on deck. Mame had in tow a bronzed young apprentice from the Indiana. He was on shore leave and Mame was showing him the Howery of the seaside. The young apprentice enjoyed to the fullest the "Sacred Dance."

Most of the dancing girls chewed gum. The is most of the dancing girls chewes guin. The men smoked cigars or cigarettes while dancing, and only a few displayed any grace. All drank; the girl of twelve and the rounder of forty put away the thimbleful of beer allowed for a nickel. The terry society has a large field in the Coney Island dance halls. as found later with "Flat

the girl of twelve and the rounder or lorty put, away the thimbleful of beer allowed for a nickel. The Gerry society has a large field in the Coney Island dance halls.

The sailor boy was found later with "Flathealed Mame" on the bicycle carrousel. The manager pinned the girl's skirts down so that she could preserve a semblance of modesty. No more. She and the sailor lad went the limit on the pedaling machines. Mame's pretty ankles flashed despite the pins, and a huge crowd enjoyed the sight. Then the pair indulged in popcorn bars, five cents a bar. The reporter kept track of them. The apprentice lolew in lifty cents for tintypes. The 'prentice and Mame were "taken" in picturesque groups. Then they patronized the "aerial slide," and the frequenters of the Bowery shouted gieefully as Mame and her partner sped along the trolley wire. The mid-air slide did a paying business yesterday. So did all the games and attractions. Mame's apprentice boy threw baseballs at the mimile puglists and at Trilby, the newest character in a surf-walk game: he shot at the tin wolves in the toy rifle ranges, he took his girl to the Imperial payillon, where a "ladies' orchestra" told of the young maiden who had never seen the streets of Cairo, on the Midway had never strayed, and he lawishly bought clams at I centeach and paid 15 cents for the cutting and trimming of his girl's bangs.

The elephant's interior was not open, the elevators in the big tower were motionless, and the huge caravansaries at Brighton and Manhattan were empty, except of caretaiters; but at the West End there was no lack of bustle or gayety. The storekeeper dispensed shirts and collars; the pic bakery, a new industry on the island, was in full blast; the fortune teller had brightened up her booth, and she had a big trade, while of fakirs and vendors and hucksters of all kinds there was no enu. The frankfurter men, who are legion on the sands. "Don't walk around hungry fill your stomaches are and a face shirts and collars; the picture of the toothsome shirts and o tain and to wheedle the dimes from the visitor will be splek and span within a week or so. And, if good, reforming Mr. Hackus doesn't keep his eye toward the island, the big seashore pleasure place may be just as attractive as in the days of Paul Batter, Vanderveer, the monte men, and Johnny McKaue.

#### MANY WET SPOTS IN BROOKLYS But They Were Mainly Confined to the Maloon Hatels.

Brooklyn got along quite smoothly yesterday he fifth Sunday on which the Raines excise law has been on trial, and the police authorities were again favorably impressed with its provisions. The regular saloons were all apparently closed tight, but the saloon hotels were all open and were thronged with thirsty cusomers. According to instructions from Head quarters, the police paid special attention to the restaurants and interdicted the sale of beer and other stimulating drinks with meals, This had a perceptibly depressing effect on the trade in the leading restaurants on Fulton street and other thoroughfares, which have

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hitherto looked on Sunday as their best day, There were many indications that some of the minor saloon keepers were trying to evade the law by putting up temporary bars, either up in back rooms, and at 6 o'clock last evening fifty-six complaints for these and other violations had been filed in the various police stations. Piel's big brewery, out in the East New York district, received no interference from Capt. Gorman of the Liberty avenue police star tion, although beer was on tap all day, and ad many as 400 customers were there at one time. The owner has a first-class hotel license, and he and his patrons amfled at the Raines law

There may be some change in the situation here and at the other saloon hotels next Sunday, when Col. Harry W. Michell, the deputy Excise Commissioner, and his staff of inspect tors and agents will have taken charge. Police Superintendent McKelvey said: "Before next Sunday there will be a definite interpretation of what a 'hotel' really is, and we will know exactly how to act. It is clear that under the present arrangements there are many eva-sions of the law of which we can take no coge' nizance."

present arrangements there are many evasisions of the law of which we can take no cognizance."

From his observations of the workings of the law for the past five weeks Superintendents and for the past five weeks Superintendents moral and material benefit to the community. The arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct during the prohibited hours have perceptibly decreased, and he says that the city in general is now more orderly on Sunday than during any period in its history that he can recall. The arrests for intexication between midnights on Saturday night and 6 A. M. yesterday numbered thirty-four, while from 6 A. M. until 6 P. M. there were not more than half a dozen. The Superintendent thinks that the good effects of the law will become more steadily visible as it grows older.

These salcon keepers were arrested for violations of the law: John Carlin, 169 Bedford avenue: Peter Urlin, 677 Second avenue: Franzett Wylhearn, 305 Kent avenue; Patrick E. Healy, 264 Sixteenth street; Frank Belling, 189 Twenty-first street; Morris Levy, 141 Sand street; Peter Fitzpatrick, 36 Adelphi street; Edward Daven, 623 Third avenue; W. Coleman, 378 Myrtle avenue, and Michael J. Irwin, 618 Grand avenue.

Lizzie Bailey, a colored waitress, was arrested for selling to Policeman Rohr a bottle of beer in a restaurant at 179 Fort Greene place.

SALOON-HOTELS DO A BIG TRADE.

Fifteen Policemen Try in Vain to Catch Callahan Violating the Law.

The saloon-hotels provided drinks for the thirsty yesterday in all parts of the city, but each customer had to buy a "meal" with his drink. It was an unusually culet Sunday, and, although the saloon-hotels are numerous in the vicinity of Chatham Square and the lower Bowery, very little drunkenness was observed. Uptown in the Tenderloin and along the various evenues, the sign, " Hotel dining room up stairs; drinks served with meals at all hours," was frequently to be seen. The saloons proper, as a rule, did not attempt to keep open, and in few instances were the police able to discover evidences of evasion of the law by make-believe hotels. These will be reported to the District

Attorney to-day The day passed without the arrest of ex-Assemblyman Michael Callahan or any of his barkcepers, although the police made repeated efforts to entrap them. Callahan kept his saloon-hotel in Chatham square open all day, with the entrance on Dovers street. Everybody who wanted a drink had to buy a sandwich before getting it. Anybody who was not satisfied with the limitations of the bill of fare regards

fore getting it. Anybody who was not satisfied with the limitations of the bill of fare regarding meals could do without drinks. Acting Capt. Young of the Elizabeth street station sent no less than lifteen of his policemen into Callahan's saloon-hotel at different times during the day to watch for a violation of the law, but none of them could catch a waiter mapping.

Husiness was transacted in a similar way as and the Horn's saloon-hotel, near the bridge, and at Silver Bollar Smith's Hotel, in Essex street, Silver Bollar, following the precedent which he established at the opening of his hotel, presented a boutonniere as a sort of dessert to each customer who bought a sandwich meal and drink.

The date for the issuing of the liquor tax certificates is fixed under the Raines law as May 1 Special Deputy State Excise Commissioner Hill liard said yesterday that his bureau would be gin to issue the certificates on Friday. The applications must be made lifteen days before they are granted and must be accompanied by the \$800 fee and a boud.

Mr. Hilliard said that saloon keepers whose license expired before the time of granting that certificates under the new law, such time being less than the fifteen days, would not, so far as his bureau was concerned, be interfered with producing they had made application in due legat form. They can, in other words, sell without a license until their application is passed on, unless notified that the tax certificate applied for will not be issued. It is expected that a rush after the control of the Excise law was twenty-one. This is a decrease of fifteen from the arrests of the preceding Sunday.

#### preceding Sunday. A New Kind of Sunday in Hobokes.

A dry Sunday is a novelty in Holoken, but in that city yesterday the most quiet Sunday Hoboken has had for many a day was red corded. A squad of policemen in citizen's clothes were sent out early in the morning and remained out until late at night to see saloons were closed at 12 o'clock on Satures day night. Some were caught open, but only one arrest, that of Henry Lamprocht, a hardeneder in Frederick Moinen's saloon at 36 Newark street, was made.

There are no side doors to Meinen's saloon, and Hamprocht opened the front door on Sunday afternoon and was doing a rushing business when arrested. He furnished ball to appear for examination.

The saloons in North Hudson were compelled to close also, in Weehawken the law was not so rigidly enforced, and many of the saloons were open. Mayor Simon Kelly will probably send a number of names of saloon keepers to the Grand Jury for indictment. that the law was not violated. Most of the

## Jersey City Goes Very Dry.

Jersey City was dry yesterday, positively dry. Old inhabitants say it was the dryest Sunday the city has experienced within their recollection. Saloon keepers who have taken long chances during the previous Sunday-closing spasms shut up shop-yesterday. Only six places were found open in the entire city, and their proprietors were arrested. Some drunken men were seen in the streets yeaterday morning, but they were cases that had been left over from Saturday night.

#### Fined S5 for Selling a Collar.

Julius Gumpel, the proprietor of a men's fur-nishing store 553 Eighth, avenue, was charged with violating the Sunday law in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning. Policeman Lockwood of the West Thirty-seventh street station wood of the West Thirty-seventh street stations as whim seil a collar to a customer.
Gumpel said that his store was not opened for business, but that every Sunday morning he visited his place to relieve his watchman. While he was in the store vesterday morning a friend entered and asked him for a vollar. He said one and was arrested. As timmed admitted violating the law, he was fined 25. He hald the fire.

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